

**Office of the Southern Register, Salisbury, June 16, 1823.**

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1.50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

## Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823. — 39

**Watch Repairing, etc.**

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

**WATCHES & CLOCKS.**

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. \*14/66

## Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Krider. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its conveniences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

THOS. HOLMES, Executor.  
JACOB KRIDER, 8166  
Salisbury, June 24, 1823.

## Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out-houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises.  
8166 THOS. HOLMES,  
JACOB KRIDER, Ex'rs.  
Salisbury, June 24, 1823.

## Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they intend carrying on the Coach and Gig making business, at the shop formerly conducted by A. N. Jump. They are well supplied with a variety of choice timbers. And those who may please to favour them with their custom, may rest assured their work will be well executed. All kinds of repairing will be done at the most reasonable terms. Gun-boats and Yankee Wagons will be made, by applying to the subscribers.

CYRUS WEST,  
FRANCIS PINKSTON.  
Salisbury, July 1, 1823. 5164

## House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the house, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.  
Salisbury, March 8, 1823. — 446

## Dr. Bradshaw Egan.

HAVING located himself at Mount Vernon (Hogan county), close by the store of Mr. Jacob Snyder, offers to the inhabitants around the most prompt and assiduous exercise of the several duties of his profession.

Mount Vernon, July 1, 1823. 6417

## New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.  
Salisbury, March 28, 1823. — 4718

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

## Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris.

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Fredericktown, Maryland, twelve months past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.  
May 30. 64168

## \$10 Reward--Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named DAVEY, this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well known as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall receive the above reward.

E. M. PEARSON.  
June 25, 1823. 60

## Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Phillips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.  
Frederick County, 4th July, 1823. 6217

## The thorough bred Horse DION.

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Chariot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty. The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.  
Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10164

## Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Thursday the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court.) One hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina. And fifty-six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale by the executor.

EDWARD CRESS,  
JOSHUA GAY,  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.  
Salisbury, July 11th 1823. 64167

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Register and Fayetteville Observer, will please insert the above advertisement in their respective papers five times and forward their account to this office for payment.

## From the Raleigh Register.

## AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. LETTER VI.—FREESTONE, COLORING, DRUGS, SLATES AND ORES.

To Charles Fisher, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society.

SIR: Last week's Letters become tiresome by their length, and lest by attempting a full exhibition of the importance of our subject, we fall in one essential point,—that of gaining readers.—I will hurry over the remaining substances proposed to be considered, and proceed in my next letter to offer such a collection of testimonies as will, I trust, sufficiently show that we have not over-rated the importance of Geological Surveys.

The substances still remaining in the list of those useful articles which the Mineral Kingdom affords to Agriculture and the Arts, as before enumerated, are Freestone, Copring, Drugs, Slates and Ores.

Freestone is a term used in the Arts, to denote any kind of stone suitable to be hewn into blocks for buildings. We may enumerate particularly—

1. The softer kinds of Granite and Gneiss, (a slaty species of Granite like that of the Capitol at Raleigh.)
2. Sandstone, embracing a numerous varieties of excellent building-stones, presenting innumerable shades of colour between a dark red and a light grey.
3. Certain kinds of Limestone.
4. Fire-Stone.
5. Soapstone.
6. Serpentine.
7. Marble.

The foregoing enumeration embraces the most important building-stones, and all these, with the exception of marble, we have already discovered within our State, and most of them in great abundance and of excellent quality. Indeed, Sir, I fully believe that no State in the Union is more richly endowed with building-stones than North-Carolina.—This fact will be rendered obvious by reviewing the preceding list with a little more attention.

Granite is so abundant here that it constitutes the prevailing rock of more than half the State; but in most cases it is of too hard and flinty a texture, to come under the denomination of freestone. The kind alluded to under the first head, is denominated by Geologists *Granite passing into Gneiss*—a name which denotes that it unites the hardness and durability of the former with the slaty character of the latter, by which, though a very hard kind of stone, it is rendered so easily divisible, as to be readily hewn into blocks. Those who have enjoyed the best opportunities for examining different specimens of architecture, in various parts of the United States, pronounce this stone, as exhibited at the Falls of the Roanoke above Halifax, at Warrenton, at Louisville, and especially in the additions to the Capitol at Raleigh, as among the finest building stones which our country has yet produced. One who has compared it with the celebrated Clefsford granite, used for the most superb buildings at Boston and Harvard University, will not hesitate to pronounce it superior to that—it being at least as elegant, and more easily wrought. It does not indeed yield to the chisel as readily as some of the varieties of freestone to be mentioned hereafter; but when once embodied in a building, no material is more imperishable, or better entitled to bid defiance to the shocks of time. This formation extends in several parallel ridges from the Roanoke to the Cape-Fear, and probably much further.

Sandstone is a name applied to a kind of freestone which is made up chiefly of grains of sand loosely cohering. It exhibits various degrees of hardness, but is usually hard enough for a building-stone, and frequently when very soft in the quarry, becomes hard by exposure to the air. Being very easily shaped by the hammer alone, it forms a cheap and commodious material for walls, chimnies, and even for the main body of a building; and when farther wrought by the chisel, it is susceptible of a small degree of elegance. The grey sand-stone, underpinned and shaded with dark red, constitutes a favorable combination among architects. The finer grained varieties are even capable of being wrought into mouldings, entablatures, and other delicate and ornamental parts of a building a beautiful example of which is afforded on the north-east side of the City-Hall in New-York, one of the most superb buildings in the world.

Of this species of freestone, we have at least three distinct Formations, each of them of very ample dimensions. One passes near the western limit of the Low Country, probably extending nearly the whole length of the State from North to South. When not too soft, the stone found in this formation answers very well

for the plainer forms of architecture, but it is still far inferior in quality to some of the varieties found in the other two formations. Of these, one extends from the borders of Granville county to Moore Court-House, and perhaps still farther to the south in the same direction, maintaining an average breadth of 18 miles; the other extends from the centre of Stokes, through a part of Rockingham to an unknown distance into Virginia. These two Formations are severally the depositaries of those beds of coal mentioned in my last letter. They afford materials for every species of architecture, whether plain or ornamental, for grindstones and whetstones like those of Nova Scotia, and for excellent Millstones, are in quantities altogether inexhaustible.

Limestone has not yet been discovered here in sufficient abundance to be employed much as a building-stone.

By the *Fire-stone* mentioned under the fourth head, is intended a singular kind of rock found within a few miles of Raleigh, (and also in the county of Lincoln, and doubtless occurring in many other parts of the State) which consists chiefly of Isinglass or Mica, and which is incapable of fusion in strong furnace heats. This stone, though an indifferent kind of building-stone, is well adapted for forges and all sorts of furnaces, for the backs of fire-places, for making fire-bricks, and for all similar purposes. When the Iron Furnaces were first built in the county of Lincoln, the proprietors were under the necessity of sending to the north, I believe to Philadelphia, for this kind of stone, though they have since been so fortunate as to discover a full supply of it in the vicinity of their works. This may serve as an example or illustration of what I have so often insinuated on, that a great number of natural substances are requisite to carry on almost any art to advantage, and it is most fortunate when these can be found in close connection with each other.

Soapstone we have in ample abundance, and its uses seem to be well understood—better perhaps than those of any other variety of free-stone. The county of Randolph affords a kind of Soapstone of almost unrivalled beauty and excellence.

Serpentine is a green rock susceptible of a fine polish, and highly valued for certain ornamental purposes in Architecture. Of this a large formation has recently been discovered in the northern part of the county of Wake. This constitutes a kind of green marble, and is frequently sold under that name in the market. Extensive works are erected for its manufacture in the Island of Angelsea, where it is sawn into slabs and polished, or wrought into vases, &c. The Serpentine of Wake is believed to be not at all inferior to that of Angelsea; and it may be regarded as one of those substances which are waiting for the elegant arts to advance, to have their beauties unfolded.

Marble is a term sometimes applied to any kind of stone which is easily polished, and hence includes Serpentine; but the term more strictly signifies those varieties of Limestone which are susceptible of a polish. In this sense we have not yet met with Marble in our own State; but it would not be unreasonable to expect to find it among the Mountain Limestone of the West, and perhaps accompanying the Serpentine just mentioned. Its uses for architectural purposes, for sepulchral monuments, as well as for affording Quicklime, are too well known to need recital.

It appears then, that with the exception of marble, our State is already known to embrace all the varieties of Freestone which are most valued in Architecture. Yet, various and abundant as these materials are, it is a well-known fact, that their uses are but little understood; they exist in many places where not an individual inhabitant ever thought of their possessing the least value; and quarries not inferior to the celebrated building-stones of Portland and Bath, repose in numerous instances, undisturbed, while on their summits are raised those piles of logs and mud, which are no sooner completed than they begin to exhibit manifest signs of mouldering away and sinking into ruins. Great changes in the habits of living are not suddenly effected; but it is much to be desired, and perhaps to be anticipated, that, at some future day, the uses of these materials offered so profusely to our citizens by the hand of nature, will be better understood and appreciated than they are at present; and instead of squalid and mouldering cabins, those neat and durable structures will rise to grace our rural scenery, which these materials are so well fitted to make, where children's children to the fourth and fifth generations, may celebrate their annual festival in the mansions of their fathers. I think it will be agreed, Sir, that the

A specimen may be seen at Raleigh in the steps of the Newbern Bank, and at Col. Falk's.

readiest way to bring these materials for building into more extensive use, will be to diffuse the knowledge of their qualities—to point out all the places where quarries of peculiar excellence exist—and to describe the mode of turning them to the best advantage. All these topics would naturally fall under the Report of a Geological Survey of the State. But even if we cannot expect that our quarry of Free-stone will be speedily opened for the construction of houses and castles, it would still be desirable that the public should be apprised of the excellence of these materials for underpinning, steps, cellars, walls, and all similar purposes. The number of our mechanics who are capable of quarrying and dressing stone, is every day increasing, and will increase with still greater rapidity, if the utility of our stone quarries shall be more extensively known and felt. Whenever such mechanics become diffused over the country, it is to be hoped that in all those places at least which lie in the vicinity of good quarries, we shall see neat and good chimnies of hewn-stone in the place of those which now appear so frail and perishable in their nature, and so unsightly in their aspect.

DRY-STUFFS AND PAINTS. These articles are sometimes afforded so low in the market, that little profit could be expected from manufacturing them among ourselves. Still it is well known that we have such resources of our own, and such knowledge becomes particularly important when a state of war, or any other cause cuts off our foreign supplies: such are Coppers and Alum for dyeing, and several species of Ochre for painting. We have plentiful resources for all these articles, though both their localities and uses are generally unknown. A Geological Report would make them known, and I cannot but think that the general diffusion of information of this kind, bearing so intimate a relation to the most common wants and conveniences of life, would be found interesting and useful to the public.

SLATES. Desirous to bring this part of my subject to a close, I will mention, under this prolific head, only two varieties, namely, Roofing Slates and Hard Slates. Of the former an extensive ridge stretches along near the eastern boundary of the Upper Country, exhibiting a quality believed to be every way suitable for architectural purposes. Of the latter Slates, a most valuable formation extends through the counties of Person, Orange, Chatham and Randolph, possibly to the Yadkin, or even farther, affording in several places Oil Stones, which are admitted to be equal to the Turkey Stones of the market. This extensive bed is a treasure to the State, not only for its own supply of Homes, but as furnishing a profitable article of commerce, and it well merits a minute investigation, and a detailed Report to the public.

METALLIC ORES. By far the most important of these (Iron), has been already noticed. A brief mention of the others, however, may conclude my remarks on the economical and commercial value of Minerals.

Gold and Silver are usually of so rare and accidental occurrence, that we are not led to their discovery as to that of several other more common and abundant substances, by the general aspect of a country, and by other minute signs to be associated with these in question. With respect to Gold, however, the abundance in which it has been found in the south-western parts of the State, suggests the propriety of bringing in the aids of Geology to assist in the search for it. Is the Gold of Cabarrus and Alam a native resident of the individual spots where the pieces are found, or is it brought down from the mountains by rivers? Is there any encouragement to search for it in the courses of these rivers? Is the metal distributed at random, or does it, like most other minerals, obey some general law in its position with respect to the general structure of the country? Does it lie in any particular direction with respect to the points of compass? Can the line of formation be ascertained so as to confine the search within certain limits, and to extend the line farther northward and southward? These and many other similar points respecting this interesting Gold (which has furnished more of the metal than all the other parts of the United States besides) it would be an object of a Geological Survey to investigate.

Some flattering indications have appeared in several places of mines of Lead and Copper; but I do not know that any large veins have been discovered. Antimony is confidently asserted to have been found in the State; but I have the less to say on these articles, because they are not like enumerated in the foregoing letters, very intimately connected with the interests of Agriculture and Rural Economy. I have the honor to be, Sir, your Obedt. Servant.

WALTER BALGUY.



CONVENTION.  
The committee on the subject of a convention, during the last session, presented a report, in which they recommended that a meeting of a large and respectable body of the members of the legislature be held in the city of Guilford, for the purpose of dividing the state into districts, and ascertaining the sense of a majority of the freemen of this state upon the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this state; and as the object and views of that meeting are not well understood by many of our fellow citizens, this committee beg leave to submit the following observations to the consideration of the citizens of this county.

It is an undeniable fact, that the constitution of our state affords the supreme rules by which we are governed; it was the creature of a majority of the freemen of this state; it is now their property; and we acknowledge no power that can alter or amend it, but the will of a majority of our freemen.

That some amendments in our constitution are necessary, has long been the opinion of many of our most intelligent citizens; but whether those amendments should be made, was a question for a majority of our freemen alone to decide. It is the anxious wish of many that the opinion of that majority should be ascertained; which can be done only by the freemen of our state acting simultaneously, and expressing their opinions. And who can glory in our republic, or deserve the name of an American, that will deny to a majority of our freemen the privilege of speaking their sentiments concerning their sovereign rights?

To effect this object, repeated applications have been made to your legislature to pass some resolutions, recommending to the freemen of your state to express their wish whether they would have their constitution altered or not. These resolutions would have commanded our attention throughout the state, and we should all have voted together for or against a convention.

As often as those resolutions have been introduced, so often has your legislature rejected them. It has refused to permit you to say whether you wished your constitution amended or not; it has restrained you, as far as it could, from exercising any right over that which belongs exclusively to yourselves, and over which no other power could exercise any right.

It was in consequence of these repeated refusals, that those members of the last legislature, who were willing that the freemen of this state should at least have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject, co-operated to ascertain what those sentiments were: and to effect this, a general corresponding committee, and a corresponding committee for each county, were appointed.

The objects of these corresponding committees are, to bring the subject before the people; to cast every light on it that may be in their power, that the people may form as correct opinions on the subject as possible; to adopt such measures as they may think proper in furtherance of the subject; and to ascertain as far as possible the public sentiment; and by corresponding with the general committee, the counties will be brought to act together, and by these means the sentiments of the majority can be pretty well ascertained.

The friends of a convention, were well aware that many of our respectable citizens, while they acknowledge the oppressive defects in several parts of our constitution, were yet opposed to calling a convention for its amendment, believing that that convention would have unlimited powers over the whole constitution, and might, perhaps, endanger those parts that all must acknowledge are excellent. As this objection has great reason in it, and as it had its full weight with many of even the warmest friends of the convention, the meeting at Raleigh last winter, wisely recommended to the freemen of this state, at their next election, to appoint delegates to meet at Raleigh on the second Monday in November next. The object of this meeting will be, to devise some way more completely to ascertain the public sentiment, and to effect the amendment of the defective parts of the constitution without endangering the whole.

Those delegates will, therefore, point out such parts of your constitution as they believe require amendment; and it will be submitted to you hereafter, to say whether you will appoint delegates to meet in general convention, with power, specially delegated to them to alter or amend those parts of your constitution which shall have been previously pointed out as defective, and with no other powers.

It is recommended that the different counties in this state shall send one delegate for every 5,000 of our federal population; and your county, possessing a federal population of 13,866, will consequently be entitled to two delegates; and your committee recommend to the freemen of this county, to meet on the last Friday in September next, at the usual place of holding elections, and select from among yourselves the two delegates for this county.

and limited powers shall be delegated to the members of the general convention; but that, when assembled, they will have unlimited control over the whole of your constitution. Your committee believe, that communities can delegate powers in the same way that individuals can delegate them; and that one individual, by delegating to another power to do a certain act, thereby delegates to that other unlimited powers to do any act that he himself might do, is doctrine too absurd to impose on the sound understanding of this country, and consequently needs no refutation from this committee.

Your committee are sincerely attached to our present constitution; yet they are constrained to acknowledge it has defects, and they believe that the present time is as propitious for its amendment as could be wished. Other states have thought the time propitious. Political parties no longer distract our country; no party or sectional feelings disturb the quietude of our own state, except those which arise out of the subject of this address; and we have sufficiently tested our constitution to discover its defects.

That it has defects, should not at all surprise us, when we look at the journal of the congress that formed, and the time it was formed. To tell you what was the situation of our state, in December 1776, and the violence of parties here at that time, would be useless. History tells us of the convulsions of those times, which burst our political bands; and our fathers have told us the melancholy tale of citizens sheathing their daggers in each others' breasts. From the journals of the congress which sat at Halifax and formed our constitution, it appears that not more than three or four days, out of a long session, were devoted to this object; and that, too, when they were not engaged in other business growing out of the situation of the times. To judge from the journal, it appears to have been considered as an object of second importance, and only intended for a temporary government to protect us through the revolutionary struggle.

Your committee will forbear to express any opinion as to the propriety of calling a convention, or as to altering or amending any part of our constitution. These are sovereign rights, which they will exercise as citizens, when called upon to do so; and it becomes every citizen, on this subject, to act and to think for himself; and your committee should think they had acted the part of the tyrant, if by any conduct of theirs they should have an undue influence over the decision of the humblest of their fellow citizens.

Your committee will point out the features of our constitution which, by many, are considered objectionable.

By our constitution, the appointment of the governor is vested in the legislature. This is the highest office of our state. This officer presides over our lives, our liberty, and our property. Notwithstanding the great interest every citizen must have in the appointment of this high executive officer; yet his appointment is entirely independent of them; nor can they have any control over it, but what little influence they can have through their representatives. Should we vest in others, powers to appoint an officer, in whom we are all so deeply interested? or would we not better secure our liberties and our independence, to make that appointment by ourselves alone?

The appointments of our judges, is likewise vested in our legislature. These are appointments in which all must feel great interest; as they are organs through whom the laws of the land are administered to us. Should we trust to others, to choose for us that degree of unyielding integrity and sterling understanding, which should characterize that body, or should we rather choose for ourselves?

These are two of the features of the constitution, that are considered objectionable: but your committee beg leave to be a little more explicit on another part of our constitution, which seems to demand the attention of every citizen who regards his freedom or his rights.

As in a country like ours, we bow to no superiors but the laws of the land, we should view our legislative rights with an eye of jealousy that never winks.

The American character is on its march to greatness; and if it shall keep its legislative sources pure and uncontaminated by political ambition or phrenzied democracy, it will arrive at a pitch of moral and political grandeur, that the rest of the world may envy, but can never equal.

Your legislature, as it is now composed, is the creature of that part of your constitution which gives to each one of your counties a senator and two commoners, and to each one of the borough towns one member.

That one county should have as much weight in your legislature as another, without regard to its wealth, territory or population, is as absurd, as that one individual residing in one part of this state should have as much political power as four or five others residing in a different part; or that the same individual should, by changing the place of his residence from a large populous county to a small unpopulous one, thereby increase the weight he has in your legislature five or

six times. The county of Guilford has a free white population of 12,493. Washington county has a free white population of 2,245. It is this last county is entitled to three members in our legislature, upon principle of equality; Guilford is equally entitled to thirteen members. Should one citizen of Washington have as much weight in our legislature as six citizens of Guilford? Does he pay into the public treasury of the state, six times the money that one of you pays? or does Washington furnish six soldiers, for every six that Guilford furnishes, when her territory, and her property, and her citizens are to be protected?

Your committee beg leave to submit a few statements, which show the injustice of our present representation.

The free white population of Washington, Jones, Green, Chowan and Columbus, five counties, is 12,597. The free white population of Guilford is 12,692, being 95 more than the population of the above five counties; yet she has but three members, while they have fifteen.

To the first named five counties, add Brunswick and Tyrrel; the free white population of these seven counties is 18,541. Rowan has 30,469, which is 1,948 more than the preceding seven counties; yet she sends but three members, while they, with a much smaller population send twenty-one.

To the above seven counties, add five others, viz. Hyde, Martin, Lenoir, Gates and Ashe: these contain a free white population of 35,526. Rowan and Orange contain 37,263, which is 741 more than the before mentioned twelve counties; yet these two send only six members, while a smaller population in those twelve counties send thirty-six members.

To the free population of the above twelve counties, add the free population of the following twenty-one counties, viz. Carteret, Beaufort, Haden, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond; these thirty-three counties contain a free white population of 138,911 being less than one-third of the free white population of the whole state, (which is 419,200); yet they send into your legislature ninety-nine members, being over a majority of the whole legislature.

The population of the first twelve counties enumerated is 5,525; compare this with the population of the following twelve counties, Burke, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Randolph, Orange, Rutherford, Iowan, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, which have a free population of 154,845. These counties send an equal number of members to your legislature, while there is a difference in their free white population in favour of the latter twelve counties of 118,320, who are in effect unrepresented. Here are 36,525 in those twelve small counties, who send to your legislature thirty-six members, while there is 118,320 of our fellow-citizens, in those twelve large counties, that are, in effect, unrepresented.

These twelve large counties, we have seen, have a free white population of 154,345; being 14,612 more than one third of the whole free white population of the state; yet they send only thirty-six members into your legislature, while a great deal less than two thirds of their other fellow citizens send one hundred and fifty-seven members.

The counties of Ashe, Columbus, Haywood, Tyrrel, Hyde, Carteret, and Currituck, paid into the public treasury of the state in 1822 about 2,556 dollars 31 cents; add to this 160 dollars paid to their sheriffs in making their settlements: so that these counties cost the rest of the citizens of this state last year 1246 dollars 10 cents to pay their own members; to pay men we never voted for, to make laws for us, whose interests they do not know, and for which, perhaps, they do not care. Yet ours is called representative government founded upon equal rights and privileges!

The expenditures of the departments of state were 28,144 dollars. 25 cents; and each county's part thereof is 470 dollars 8 cents, which multiplied by 7, the number of the last mentioned counties, gives 3290 dollars, 55 cents, which added to the above sum of 1246 dollars. 10 cents, makes 4536 dollars. 66 cents; the clear annual expense which these counties are to the public treasury, over and above what is paid in by them!

Again: The whole of the disbursements at the treasury for the last year is 126,701 dollars. 69 cents, which sum divided by 63 gives as each county's proportional part thereof 2,043 dollars. 37 cents and for the above seven counties 14,304 dollars. 99 cents; we have seen they paid into the public treasury, for the last year, only 2,556 dollars. 31 cents, which leaves a balance of 11,748 dollars. 68 cents. Who is to pay this balance for them?

The above statements show, that inequality of representation exists in every part of our state; and no citizen dwells, it is equally his duty to see it remedied. To vote for our representative, is an exercise of a sovereign right; and our future existence, as a free and happy people, depends upon the free and equal exercise of it. This is the greatest source of our power and of our freedom. Let this be corrupted, or let us be deprived of it, and our legislature will become a body of corruption and of oppression. It will pass oppressive laws; it will appoint its own judges, and its own executive to carry them into execution; and you will be the victims.

The moral character of a people depends upon wholesome legislation; and it will be in vain to expect a republic to exist, when its citizens have lost their moral character and moral energy. Let us, then, watch our legislative rights with a lynx-eyed vigilance, and meet the invasion of them at the threshold. Our revolutionary fathers met the first approach of foreign oppression ere it had landed, and our boasted republics are the consequence. May our posterity prosper by our vigilance, as we have by theirs.

If our present system of representation is unjust, in any part of our state, it ought to be remedied; but more particularly, if it gives to a large section an undue advantage. Interest will have its influence with even the representative of a free people; and history teaches us, that, as governments grow old, interest becomes more corrupting.

What is the situation of our state? East of Raleigh, there are thirty-four counties (excluding Wake,) which send into your legislature one hundred and two members, having a free white population of 154,014. West of that place, there are twenty-seven counties, which send eighty-one members, having a free white population of 233,235. If the eighty-one western members represent free white persons, in the same ratio that the 102 eastern members do, then there will be left 131,024 free white persons west of Raleigh unrepresented.

And where is the excuse for this unequal representation? The east claims a right to more representatives, in consequence of their having more negroes, and having more wealth. Did wealth purchase your freedom, or did slaves fight the battles of your revolution?

Freemen! freemen wrested it from the hand of despotism; and the patriotic feelings of seventy-six must shudder, to hear the petty lordling of a few slaves, claim the same weight in a representative government, in consequence of the number of unfortunate fellow beings he tyrannizes over and governs with the lash, as an equal number of freemen should have.

And is not wealth satisfied with its own enjoyments; but must it have political and constitutional power? Say not so in the land of freemen!

It may be urged, that though those eastern counties, having a free white population of but little more than one third of the whole state, do send a large majority of members to the legislature to appoint our rulers; to impose taxes upon us; and make laws to govern us; yet they have generally acted with liberality and justice. If this assertion be true, the frequent applications of the citizens of Rowan for a division of that county, which in the legislature has always been made an eastern and western question, will not do as an evidence of its truth. And the argument that the minority have a right to govern the majority, as long as they do it well, might suit the "divine right of kings," or the "holy alliance," but Americans would argue from the mouths of their cannon before they would be convinced of its truth.

Suppose the eastern counties should not tax any thing but free white persons, and tax them high enough to meet the demands of government; what would be the tax on the east in proportion to that of the west? Yet they would have their negroes and their wealth to pay it with. They have the power to do so: they have the majority of the legislature.

But it may be said, they, perhaps, will never do so great an act of injustice; to which your committee can only reply, the minority should never have the power to do it.

JOSEPH GIBSON.  
Chairman of the Corresponding  
Committee of Guilford.

The two great merchants.—Dr. Richardson, in his "Travels," says that the pacha or governor of Egypt is the only merchant in the country. He furnishes the shoemaker with leather and pays him so much a day for his labor; the shoes are deposited in a general store, and sold to the public for the benefit of the pacha, who pockets all the profits.—It is the same with cloth. He provides the weaver with yarn; pays him about 6 cents per day for his labor; the cloth is then sold out by the agents of the pacha.

The king of Siam, in India beyond the Ganges, is said to be the only merchant in his kingdom. No subject dares offer to purchase any thing until the king has made his bargain. His agents then sell out the articles at retail, and the king receives a handsome profit.

INTELLIGENCE.  
"Things of War, and of Peace."  
LATEST FROM SPAIN.  
New-York, July 1.—The *Post* and *Journal* of Saturday, received this morning the following POSTSCRIPT.  
The ship *Fame*, Captain *Ballou*, arrived below in 31 days from St. Uben. It was reported in St. Uben, on the day the *Fame* sailed, (July 30) that the French army had entered Madrid, and that the Portuguese troops ordered for the defence of Spain had revolted—refusing to join the Spanish cause.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN, JULY 11.  
The ship *New York*, Maxwell, arrived this morning from Liverpool. We have our London papers to the evening of Saturday, 31st of May, inclusive, together with Lloyd's lists. The complexion of the news, says in that item which develops the treason of count D'Abisbal, is such as previous accounts had led us to expect. The French army entered Madrid on the 23d of May; the duke d'Angouleme in person on the 24th. A regency, to be composed of the dukes De San Carlos and Del Infantado, and of our old acquaintance, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, was to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand, until, in the language of the French ultras, that monarch was restored to life and liberty. The duke del Infantado is reported however to have declined serving as one of the regents. The course of operations seems to have been thus: as the French army approached the Spanish capital, Abisbal, who had been charged by the constitutionalists with its defence, was tampered with by MONTJISO, whose letter, together with ABISBAL's suspicious reply, is to be found below. Abisbal having then determined to evacuate Madrid, issued his proclamation, of the sixteenth, which we also insert, and which, taken by itself, does not prove much against him, and then retired. On the 21st, between the period when the Spanish regular force was withdrawn, and the entry of the French, the servile general Bessiers endeavoured to force his way to the capital; but was repulsed by the militia, it is said, with great loss. Of Abisbal's conduct no satisfactory explanation is given, even as to his fate, the accounts, according to the Times, are contradictory, that paper adds:—

"Some say he has been seized by his soldiers, and is to be tried by a court-martial. We believe it was never expected that he should defend Madrid: he is said to have marked out Estremadura as the place where military operations might commence with success. We also suspect, that without virtue enough to be a patriot, he had wanted courage to be a decisive traitor. If so he will have incurred the hatred and be exposed to the vengeance of both parties."

Other surmises are, that count Abisbal's defection, to which Morillo, Ballasteros, and even Mina are supposed to have been privy, was a concerted scheme, by means of which a door of accommodation would be more rapidly opened; and we shall not be surprised to find the conjecture which we some time since hazarded confirmed, that the arrival of the French might lead to immediate negotiations.

In other parts of Spain nothing discouraging to the Spaniards had occurred. On the contrary, in a sortie from St. Sebastian, the Spanish troops obtained a decisive advantage; and as to the victory in his "Bobadil" despatch, general Donnadieu claims to have obtained over Mina's forces in Catalonia, we suspect a few more such would ruin the French general. As far as we can make out, Mina would seem to have baffled his pursuers, and to have thrown himself into Barcelona.

The French funds had declined, owing as it is supposed, to the intention which had been announced of negotiating a new loan of 25 million rents—in other words, of borrowing 500 million francs—a sum exceeding the whole debt of the United States and that all for the pleasure of imposing, or trying to impose, an absolute King on the Spaniards.

The disturbances in Ireland continued unabated.

According to an article from the Times, there would seem to be a determination on the part of the Holy Allies, to interfere even with the freedom of Switzerland, by compelling her to restrict the liberty of the press, and to banish from her bosom the unfortunates of other nations, to whom she has afforded an asylum. Thus daring and insolent, have those col-leagued tyrants become.

BALTIMORE, JULY 14.  
Our columns to-day are crowded, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, with late and important intelligence from Europe, particularly that from the seat of war. The accounts are only two days later than those heretofore published. The entrance of the French into Madrid is no more than what has been calculated upon; but the treasonable defection of the Spanish general ABISBAL, from the cause he had sworn to maintain, has every where caused the deepest concern among the friends of Spanish freedom. And when we take into the account, the apparent apathy of the Spanish people, we think there is too much reason to fear that this war will end like that of the *Neapolitans*—in unconditional submission. Some, however, are of opinion, that the Spanish cause is about to take a triumphant course. As the reader has all before him he will judge for himself. It is a subject on which speculation is lost.



**C**COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1893. **Constantine L. Ranner, vs. Robert L. Winston.** Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for that county of Stokes, at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday in September next, when and there to reply, plead, or demur, or otherwise judgement will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

**MATTHEW L. MOORE, C. C.**  
Fries adv. \$4. 679



FROM THE CHAMBERLAIN COURTESY.  
HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE.

Again I see returning spring,  
With many opening blossoms,  
But what can bring again to me  
The anguish'd bosom?  
Again I see the morning ray,  
Which made night's darkness depart,  
But what can bring again to me  
The anguish'd bosom?  
Again I see the stars illumine  
The canopy of heaven,  
But what can bring again to me  
The anguish'd bosom?  
Religion's voice! its power divine,  
More dear than opening blossoms,  
Than morning ray, or stars that shine,  
Can soothe the anguish'd bosom.

FROM THE BAROQUE GASTRIER.  
HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE.

See Uncle Sam from old John Bull  
Hand turn himself away,  
Some men "with ample powers and full,"  
Were sent to make survey.  
Twice Carolina North and South  
They running were the line,  
As has been told by many a mouth;  
Which made some Dismal whine.  
For near the line she had a hut,  
And could not tell at all  
When the said line was run or cut  
Which side her but might fall.  
Or whether as they should pursue  
The course they were directed,  
They would not cut her house in two,  
And leave her unprotected.  
At length the line was cut or run;  
On the north side she fell;  
Her face was brown'd like the sun;  
Her heart was dry and swell.  
"Thanks to kind Providence," quoth she,  
"I know I must die quickly."  
"In South Carolina he"  
"Had plied me where 'tis sickly."  
"But in North Carolina I,  
"My team away can wive;  
"No healing, he I shall not die,  
"Till I am fully ripe."

Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM THE TANTON EMPORIUM.  
THE DEATH WARRANT.

"The link, the fatal hour is come."  
The mists of the morning still hung  
Heavily on the mountain top, above  
The vale of Redcliff, but the roads  
Which led towards it were crowded  
With the varied population of the sur-  
rounding country, from far and near.  
At Alabury the shops were close,  
The hammer of the blacksmith laid up-  
on his anvil, not a wagon of any de-  
scription was to be seen in the street,  
and even the bar of the tavern was  
locked, and the key gone with its pro-  
prietor towards the cliff, a token of an  
important era, which was without a  
parallel in the annals of the place.  
"Good-bye," said the landlord, and there a soli-  
tary house with an air of  
melancholy, or the unruly cries  
of a funeral was heard, betoken-  
ing to the general flight, it had  
been left in unskillful hands, or may-  
hap here and there a solitary, ragged  
and ill-natured school boy was seen, or  
a not less solitary and ill-natured dog,  
either seeming but half appeased by  
the privilege of a holiday, granted on  
condition of remaining at home; the  
whole village exhibited a picture of  
desertion and silence, that had forever  
been unknown before.  
But in proportion as you drew near-  
er the ponderous cliffs, in the midst of  
which the little town of Redcliff was  
situated, you mingled again in the thick  
bustle and motion of the world of men  
and women and boys, and horses and  
dogs, and all living, moving, and  
creeping things, that inhabit the wild  
deserts of Pennsylvania.  
The village itself was crowded to  
overflowing long before the sun had  
gained a sufficient altitude to throw its  
rays upon the deep valley in which it  
lay. There the bar room of the inn  
was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco  
and whiskey, the jingling of small  
change, and the perpetual clamour of  
the throng was sufficient to rack a brain  
of common flexibility. In the streets  
there was the greeting of old and long  
parted acquaintances; the bartering of  
horses; the settling of old accounts; the

FROM THE BAROQUE GASTRIER.  
HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE.

Within the walls of the old stone  
gaol, at the foot of the mountain a dif-  
ferent scene had been that morning  
witnessed. There, chained to a stake  
in a miserable dungeon, damp and  
scarcely illuminated by one ray of light,  
now lay the emaciated form of one  
whose final doom seemed near at hand.  
A few hours before his wife and little  
daughter had been with him, having  
travelled a hundred miles to meet him  
once more on the threshold of the  
grave; they met, and from that gloomy  
vault, the song of praise ascended with  
the ascending sun, and the gaoler as he  
listened to the melodious voice of three  
persons whom he looked upon as most  
desolate and lost of all in the wide world,  
blended sweetly together, and chaunt-  
ing that beautiful hymn,  
"It is the Lord! should I distrust  
Or contradict his will?  
Who cannot do but what is just,  
And must be righteous still—  
It is the Lord! who can sustain,  
Beneath the heaviest load,  
From whose assistance I obtain—  
To tread the thorny road."

Almost doubted the evidence of his  
senses, and stood fixed in astonish-  
ment at the massy door. Could these  
be the voices of a murderer, and a  
murderer's wife and child?  
This brief and to be final interview  
had passed, however; those unfortun-  
ate ones had loudly commended each  
other to the keeping of their heavenly  
parent, and parted; he to face the as-  
sembled multitude on the scaffold, and  
they, as they said, to return by weary  
journeys to their sorrowful home.

The convict, worn out with sickness  
and watching, now slept.  
His name was Janson Creel; his  
place of residence said to be Virginia.  
He had been taken up while travelling  
from the northward to his home, and  
tried and convicted at the country town,  
some miles distant, for the murder of  
a fellow traveller, who had borne him  
company from the lakes, who was as-  
certained to have had a large sum of  
money with him, and who was found  
in the room in which they both slept,  
at a country inn, near Redcliff, with  
his throat cut. Creel always had pro-  
tested his innocence; declaring that  
the deed was perpetrated by some one  
while he was asleep, but the circum-  
stances were against him, and, though  
the money was not found on him, he  
was sentenced to be hung, and had  
been removed to the old stone gaol at  
Redcliff for security, the county pris-  
on being deemed unsafe. This was  
the day the execution was to take place;  
the scaffold was already erected; the  
crowd pressed round the building, and  
frequent cries of "bring out the mur-  
derer," were heard.

The sun at last told the hour of ele-  
ven, and there could be no more de-  
lay. The convict's cell was entered  
by the officers in attendance, who  
aroused him with the information that  
all was ready for him without, and bid  
him hasten to his execution. They  
laid hands upon him and pinioned him  
tight, while he looked up towards  
heaven in wild astonishment, as one  
new born, and only said "the dream  
—the dream." "And what of the  
dream Mr. Janson," said the Sheriff,  
"you would do me a great kindness if  
you would dream yourself and me out  
of this cursed scrape." I dreamed,  
replied the convict, that while you read  
the death warrant to me on the scaffold,  
a man came thro' the crowd, and stood  
before us in a grey dress, with a white  
hat and large whiskers, and that a bird  
fluttered over him, and sung distinctly,  
"This is Lewis who murdered the trav-  
eller."

The officers and gaoler held a short  
consultation, which ended in a deter-  
mination to look sharply after the man  
in grey with the white hat, accompan-  
ied with many hints of the godly resig-  
nation of the prisoner, and the possi-  
bility of his innocence being asserted  
by a supernatural agency. The prison  
doors were cleared, and Creel, pale  
and feeble, but with a hymn book in  
his hand, and a mien all meekness and  
humility, was seen tottering from the  
prison to the scaffold. He had no  
sooner ascended it than his eye began  
to wander over, the vast concourse of  
people around him with a look of scru-

FROM THE BAROQUE GASTRIER.  
HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE.

Three days had elapsed; Creel had  
vanished immediately after his libera-  
tion, when the pretended Lewis aston-  
ished and confounded the magistrate,  
by declaring Creel to be her husband;  
that she had assumed the disguise and  
performed the whole part of his direc-  
tions; that he had given her the mo-  
ney, which he had till then success-  
fully concealed about his person; and that  
the whole, from the prison to the scaffold  
scene, was a contrivance to effect  
his escape, which was effected, she  
was regardless of consequences. No-  
thing could be done with her—she  
was set at liberty, and neither her nor  
her husband were heard of again.

Ms. W. 11: I was much pleased with a piece  
in one of your papers, handed by a "Lincoln  
Subscriber," on the subject of electioneering, taken  
from Scott's Family Bible.  
At the present, when there seems to be great  
fishing for the offices of public trust, from the  
chief magistracy down—and when some of those  
who beckon the public eye, under warm profes-  
sions of zeal for the good of the people, practi-  
cally and habitually violate and trample under  
their feet some of the best laws of God and man.  
If you think the following might be another good  
hint to the people, you will please to give it a  
place in your paper:—you may not choose to  
call it divinity, but it is certainly sound morality,  
which is next in importance to the true happi-  
ness and permanency of every christian govern-  
ment; and from which will flow, as naturally as  
the stream from the fountain, real patriotism,  
manifested by a uniform and practical regard to  
all the moral and salutary precepts of our Ma-  
ker and our country.

A BOWAN FARMER.  
AN EXTRACT

From a charge delivered by Judge Rush to the  
grand jury of Northampton county, (Pennsyl-  
vania,) on his Circuit in the year 1799.  
"It cannot be denied, that the pub-  
lic prosperity of our land, depends upon  
the virtue of the people, and that  
the practice of vice, like a cancer in the  
natural body, will at last extend itself  
to the vital of the country and cut off  
our national existence. If this be the  
case, we may safely assert, that no man  
loves his Country who lives in the habi-  
tual violation of any rule in her moral  
code; because by so doing he contri-  
butes his aid to accomplish her de-  
struction. He may call himself a Fed-  
eralist or Anti-Federalist—a Repub-  
lican or Democrat—or whatever he  
pleases; it is certain, he is but a pre-  
tender to the character of a Patriot.—  
It is impossible he can love his Country,  
whose life and actions are hostile to  
her true interests. Party and personal  
prejudices he may possess in abun-  
dant measure, which to the world, and per-  
haps to himself, he may cover with a man-  
tle of zeal for the public good: But  
the love of his Country is a stranger to  
his heart. Examine for a moment,  
Gentlemen, the force of this observa-  
tion by your own experience in private  
life. Suppose one of your neighbors,  
to profess a regard and affection for  
you, and at the same time to make a  
practice of thwarting your views, and  
defeating the plans you had laid to pro-  
mote your happiness, or your inter-  
ests; there is no doubt, you would  
despise his professions, and call him a  
hypocrite. Nor can he be pronounced  
any thing better; who tells you he  
loves his country, and is, at the same  
time, habitually infringing those laws,  
on which her salvation and prosperity  
essentially depend. Away with all  
such Patriotism! It is hail Master  
with the lips, and at the same instant a  
stab to the heart. I call that man a  
disorganizer, let his political principles  
be what they may, who is spreading  
through the moral world, the seeds of  
disorder and vice, and thereby sapping  
the foundation of all Government."

A learned gentleman who has written on the  
discovery of the tongue, attributes them all to the  
want of rest.

FROM THE BAROQUE GASTRIER.  
HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE.

Professor Lindley of Princeton Col-  
lege, in an excellent discourse lately  
published, states the following extra-  
ordinary facts; "For more than thirty  
years past, certainly not a single death  
has occurred among the students of this  
institution (the college of N. Jersey;) nor  
have I been able to ascertain that such  
an event has ever been witnessed in  
Nassau Hall." Had such an event  
ever occurred, it could scarcely have  
escaped the inquiries and researches  
of Professor Lindley; and it is, there-  
fore, fair to presume that it never did  
occur; and yet it would seem almost  
miraculous that, in more than seventy  
years, not a death should have taken  
place among so large a number of stu-  
dents as have generally attended that  
seminary. [Trenton True American.

Origin of the word "Gentleman."

Originally it was written Gentle-  
man, and given as a distinguishing ap-  
pellation, in the first ages of Christi-  
anity, to those persons who conformed to  
the Christian faith, but retained  
their Gentile customs, fashions and  
amusements."

Origin of the word "Lady."

Formerly, when the affluent lived all the  
year round at their mansions in the  
country, the lady of the manor distrib-  
uted to her poor neighbours with her  
own hands once a week or oftener, a  
certain quantity of bread, and she was  
called by them the *Leffday*, that is, in  
Saxon, the *bread-giver*. These two  
words were, in time, corrupted, and  
the meaning is as little known as the  
practice which gave rise to it; yet it is  
from that hospitable custom, that, to  
this day, the ladies of this Country  
alone serve the meat at their own table.

Industry is the foundation of Independence.

We are informed by a gentleman of  
veracity, that there is a boy in Newton  
township, in this country, who, during  
the last winter, spun from tow, and  
with five needles knit himself a pair of  
pantaloons, with suspenders and stock-  
ings complete. The whole was done  
in nights by fire light, for he is obliged  
(though but 13 years of age) to work  
in the day time for the support of his  
aged parents. His name is William  
Pickle; he has it in contemplation to  
construct another pair this winter out  
of wool. The independence of his  
mind, for one of his age, is truly as-  
tonishing. On being offered a present  
of sufficient wool to make his intended  
garment, he refused, saying he could  
earn it himself.—Zanesville Messen.

A description of the person of JESUS CHRIST,  
as it was found in an ancient Manuscript, sent  
by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the  
Senate of Rome.

FATHERS,

There lives in Judea at this time a  
man of singular character, whose name  
is JESUS CHRIST. The barbarians es-  
teem him a Prophet;—but his follow-  
ers adore him as the immediate off-  
spring of the immortal God. He is  
endowed with such unparalleled virtue  
as to call back the dead from their  
graves, and to heal every kind of dis-  
ease with a word or a touch. His per-  
son is tall and elegantly shapen; his  
aspect amiable and reverend: his hair  
flows in those beautiful curls, agree-  
ably couching below his ears on his  
shoulders, in shades which no united  
colors can match; and parting on the  
crown of his head like the head-dress  
of the sect of the Nazarites. His  
forehead is smooth, and his cheeks  
without a spot, save that of a lovely  
red; his nose and mouth are formed  
with exquisit symmetry; his beard is  
thick, and suitable to the hair of his  
head, reaching a little below his chin,  
and parting in the middle like a fork;  
—his eyes are bright, clear and serene.  
He rebukes with majesty, counsels  
with mildness, and invites with the  
most tender and persuasive language;  
his whole deportment and address,  
whether in word or deed, being ele-  
gant, brave, and strictly characteristic  
of so exalted a being. No man has  
ever seen him laugh, but the whole  
world has frequently beheld him weep;  
and so persuasive are his tears, that  
the multitude cannot withhold their  
tears, joying and sympathy with him.  
He is modest, temperate and wise: In  
short, whatever this phenomena may  
be in the end, he seems at present a  
man of exquisite beauty and divine per-  
fection every way surpassing the chil-  
dren of men.

State of North Carolina,  
HOWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1833.  
Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Peti-  
tion, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction  
of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabit-  
ant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the  
court, that publication be made for three months  
in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury,  
that the defendant appear at the next Superior  
Court of Law to be held for the county of Howan,  
at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second  
Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-  
tember next, then and there to plead, answer,  
or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.  
HY. GILES, C. S. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt70

State of North Carolina,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1833.  
William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David  
Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, El-  
sazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his  
wife Martha, Jacob Weatherly and his wife Mar-  
garet: Original bill for the conveyance of land,  
it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that  
the above defendants live beyond the limits of  
the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court,  
that publication be made in the Western Carolin-  
ian, for three months successively, that unless  
the defendants appear at our next court, to be  
held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-  
House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after  
the fourth Monday in September next, then and  
there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judg-  
ment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and  
the case heard ex parte.  
JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.  
Paid \$4 3mt76

State of North Carolina,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1833.  
Satharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Pe-  
tition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by  
the Court, that publication be made for three  
months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that  
the defendant appear at the next court to be  
held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House  
in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th  
Monday in September next, and plead, answer,  
or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro  
confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.  
Witness, R. WOLKE, J. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

NORTH CAROLINA,  
BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1833.  
Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Pe-  
tition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to  
the satisfaction of the Court, that the defend-  
ant in this case resides without the limits of this  
State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that  
publication be made in the Star and Western  
Carolinian for three months, that the defendant  
appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be  
held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House  
in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of Sepem-  
ber next, then and there to plead to said petition,  
otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte,  
and decreed accordingly.  
Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA,  
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May  
Session, 1833. James Torrence vs. Charles  
D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the  
hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as  
garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appear-  
ing to the satisfaction of the Court that the de-  
fendant in this case resides out of this State, it  
is therefore ordered, that publication be made in  
the Western Carolinian for three months succe-  
sively, that unless the defendant appear before  
this Court on the first day of the next term to be  
held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on  
the third Monday in August next, and replevy  
the property levied on, and plead to the said  
cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and  
judgment rendered against said defendant pro  
confesso.  
Test, R. SIMONTON, C. P. K.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

Notice.

THE sale of the residue of the property, be-  
longing to the estate of Jesse A. Pearson,  
deceased, will commence at Mock's Old Field in  
the forks of the Yadkin, on Wednesday the 13th  
of August next, and continue from day to day  
until all is sold, consisting of NEGROES, Horses,  
a stock of likely Cattle, Farming Utensils, House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of  
other property. All which, will be sold without  
reserve on liberal terms; which will be made  
known on the days of sale.  
A. NESBITT, Advr.  
July 4, 1833. 5mt66

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale  
at the Office of the Western Carolinian.